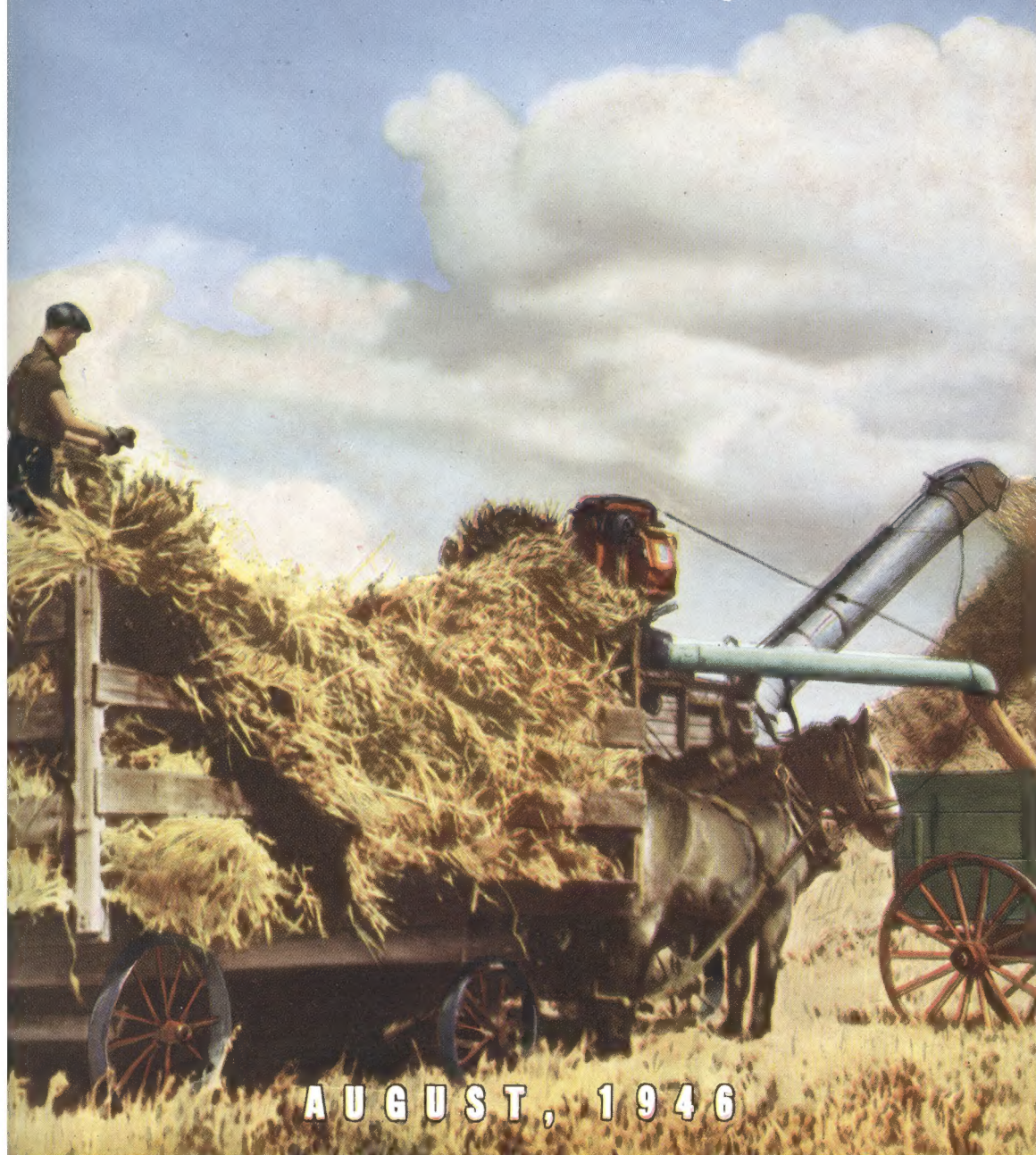
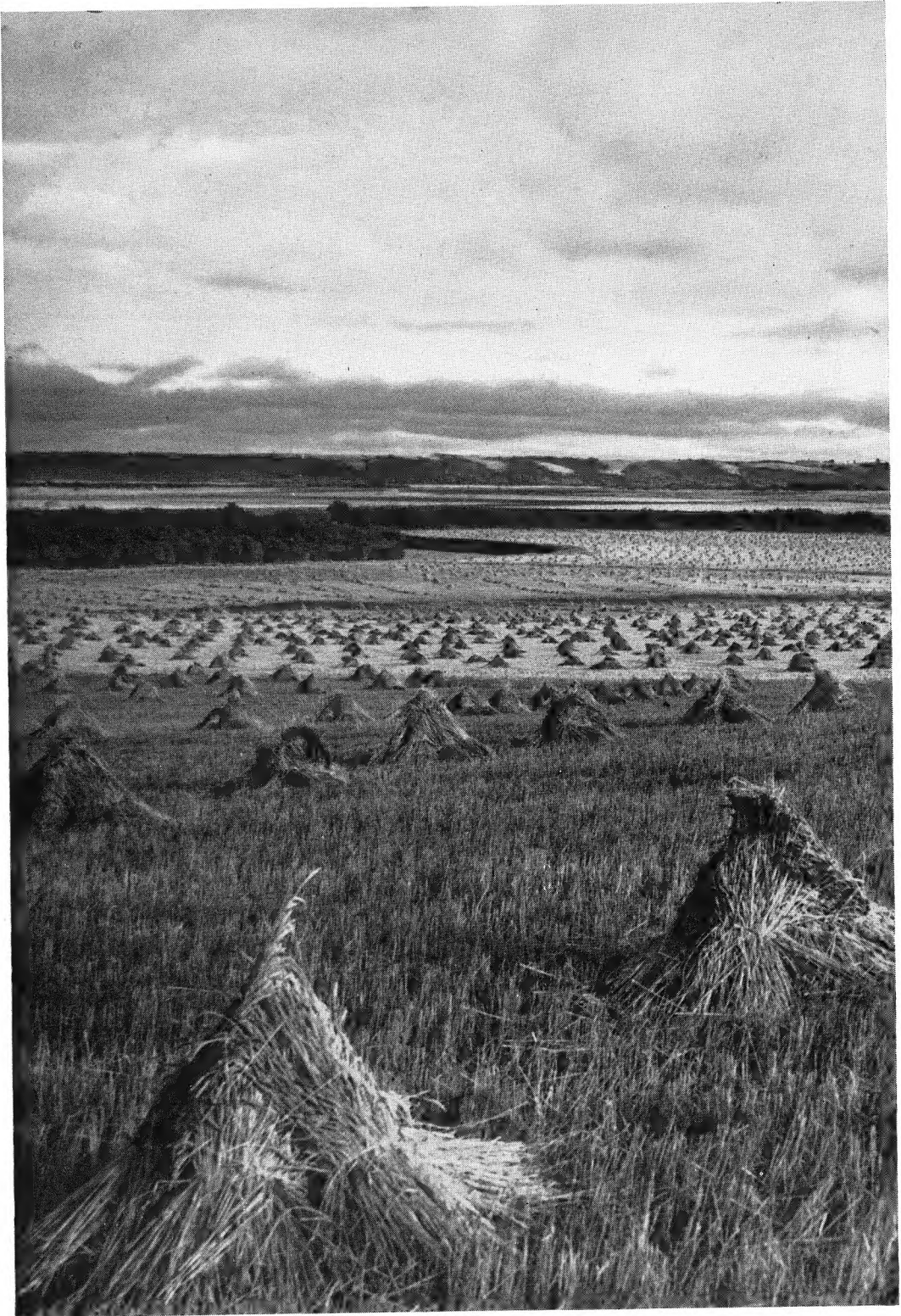


Manitoba Calling

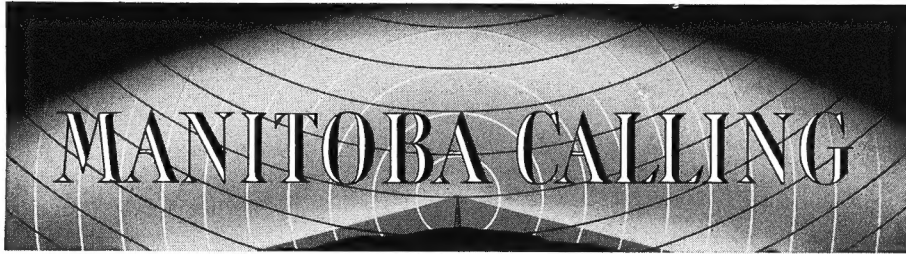


AUGUST, 1946



Manitoba's Golden Harvest

Photo by Manitoba Government
Travel and Publicity Bureau.



Address all communications to Public Relations Department,
Vol. X. No. 8. CKY Radio Branch CKX August, 1946.
Single Copy Manitoba Telephone System, 20 Issues, \$1.00.
5c Winnipeg. Post Free.

Between Ourselves

HARVEST

This month many anxious eyes are watching the ripening of Canada's "inland seas of golden grain". Never have hopes of harvest been more profound or the production of bountiful crops more urgently needed by a hungry world. In pre-war years the average citizen thought of our wheat in terms of its value to the Canadian economy. We heard little then of the minimum number of daily calories essential to human survival. Our chief concern was in wresting a good crop from such enemies as frost, drought, insect pests, rust or untimely rains, and thereafter disposing of the yield at a fair price. The hazards are perennial and must continue to be risked, but let us pray that the products will soon be reaching a world of happier peoples blessed with healthy appetites indeed, but no longer suffering the tragedies of starvation.



GALLANTRY HONOURED

It was a proud day for CKY when a member of our staff, Captain Nelson Gardiner, was decorated with the Military Cross by His Excellency the Governor General. "Nels", who became Supervisor of Equipment following his discharge from active service in the Canadian Army overseas, has told us nothing of the particular incident in Italy for which his honour was award-

ed, but modesty is characteristic of heroes. We know that he was with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals in charge of an advanced cable section. All of us who can claim him as a friend and who are familiar with his quiet efficiency are certain that his Military Cross was very well earned.

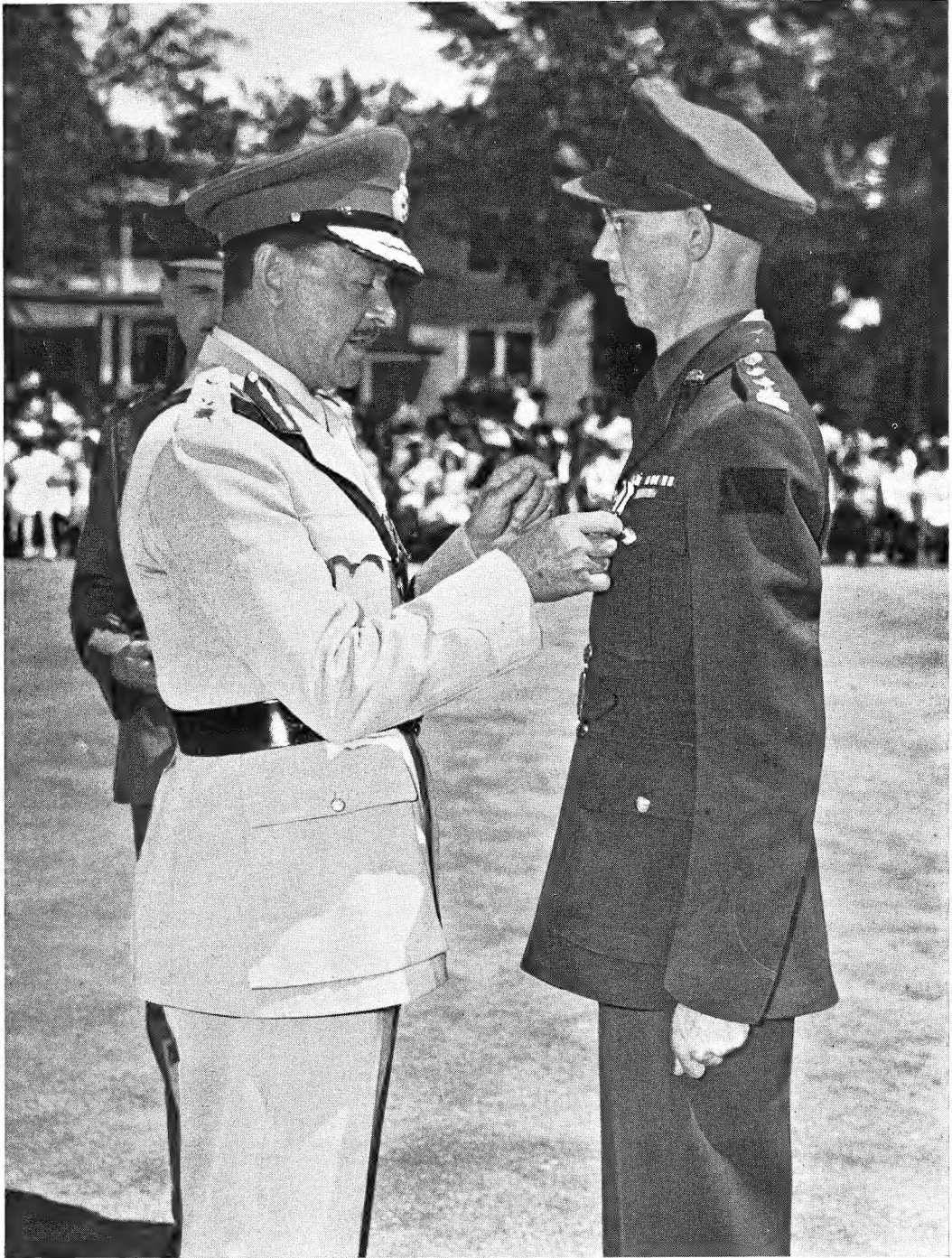
Incidentally, our thanks are due to Public Relations, M.D. 10, for their kindness in supplying the photograph which is reproduced on page 2.



GOOD TURNS

Apart from the wide variety of entertainment and cultural programmes broadcast by CKY in the course of its twenty-three years of service to the people of Manitoba, there is the long list of announcements and talks for which time has been donated in support of worthy causes. The cash value of these contributions might be calculated by reference to our records, but no-one can assess the amount in terms of benefit to the community. It is not always remembered that much of a station's useful duty is performed during some of the least pretentious programmes. It may be a Red Cross appeal, a reminder of the Community Chest, a plug for the Boy Scouts, the Humane Society, or a helpful word relating to veterans' rehabilitation: it is all in the day's routine.

"FOR BRAVERY IN ITALY"



**Captain D. N. Gardiner being presented with the Military Cross by
His Excellency Field Marshal Alexander.**

Canadian Army Photo

~ MANITOBA CALLING ~

The Listener Writes . . .

Any broadcasting organization appreciative of its opportunities for public service welcomes letters from its critics. They are usually indicative of a lively interest in some portion of the programme. Critics may condemn some of the things they hear, but at least they listen. Broadcasting has more to fear from complacency than from the sharpest criticism, fair or otherwise.

WHO AGREES?—"I wonder if you can please persuade the musical director of the 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. programme to drop those terrible musical depravities that we have had too much of lately, and to replace them with music that grown-up people can enjoy . . . " — Winnipeg.

NOT THIS LISTENER—"I like the peppy music in Jeff Hogwood's morning programmes. . . "Winnipeg.



CONTENTED CROONER



Buddy Clark is featured vocalist with Percy Faith and the orchestra on the "Carnation Contented" programme. He's an ex-G.I.

"Carnation Contented Hour"—CKX—Mondays, 9 p.m.

SHE'S THE DOCTOR!



Charlotte Manson

Playing the part of Dr. Carson McVickar in the "Road of Life" serial, Miss Manson values her acting ability more than her beauty—and she is well provided with both. "Road of Life" is broadcast by CKY from the C.B.C.'s Trans-Canada network at 10 a.m. Mondays through Fridays.



SPORTS COLLEGE HAS LARGE AUDIENCE

"Sports College of the Air (initiated in cooperation with the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. of Canada) began on July 29, 1944. . . We feel confident that it reaches a specialized audience of not less than 500,000 listeners a week and this, I may say, without any special inducements or \$64 questions. . . ."

—Witness at Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting, Ottawa.



BLEAK HOUSE

Dickensians, and there are many in Canada, should enjoy the current BBC serial dramatizing "Bleak House". CBC —CKY, Tuesdays, at 10.00 p.m.

Goodbye to Berlin

By D. R. P. COATS

Elsewhere in this series I have referred to the "friendly" welcome given British, American and Canadian troops on their arrival in Berlin and to the cooperation which the citizens seemed anxious to press upon us. In what measure these demonstrations were sincere and how much was prompted by a feeling that our presence was preferable to exclusively Russian occupation and might lead somehow to improved conditions, could not be determined. In our democratic manner we were mostly inclined, I think, to give our beaten enemy the benefit of the doubt, though we could scarcely be unaware of our importance as a potential source of two very coveted commodities, viz: cigarettes and chocolate bars. In purchasing power the former were equivalent to at least four marks apiece, and the latter to about twenty marks per five-cent bar, with the value of marks at forty to the pound sterling. Inasmuch as both articles were plentifully available in our canteen rations, not to mention gift parcels from home, we were not to be despised as possible providers of these otherwise unobtainable luxuries.

On one of our jeep journeys to downtown Berlin we several times lost our way among the ruins, due to the destruction of street signs and sometimes to the complete disappearance of the streets themselves. When we would stop to ask a German civilian for direction, he would fall all over himself to explain the route and in a few moments would be joined by a dozen or more citizens of both sexes, all volubly advising us and vying with each other in their efforts to assist. On such occasions we were often sorry we had enquired.

One afternoon a cyclist, carrying a baby girl in pink pull-overs tied to his machine, insisted upon personally conducting us to our destination. Pedalling hard to keep ahead of our jeep he panted along for the best part of a mile and when he reached the place we were seeking, and we presented the infant with half a bar of chocolate, his almost grovelling gratitude was embarrassing.

Such a scene in any conditions would

tend to arouse one's sympathies, but in the midst of such desolation and so much misery it could almost obscure memories of the unspeakable cruelties perpetrated by the rulers of these people—and probably applauded by them—when their nation was riding high wide and handsome through Europe. Thus I found it frequently in Berlin—a repeated conflict of emotions between pity, perhaps quite misplaced, and a sterner, possibly more practical view, that these beaten people deserved all that had befallen them. Judgment in such cases, as one of my Polish friends in Berlin reminded me, is the prerogative of those who have suffered, rather than of itinerant correspondents who are merely inspecting the effects of war.

Canadian Barracks

Our Canadian Composite Battalion had what appeared to be comfortable quarters in a brick building occupying almost an entire block on the outskirts of residential Berlin, near Elster Platz and on the eastern edge of Grunewald Forest. Far though it was from the centre of the city, the building bore scars of machine gun bullets and shell splinters. There seemed to be adequate provision for keeping our boys healthy in mind and body. Educational classes and drill parades were to run on alternate mornings, the afternoons being reserved for conducted tours of Berlin in Army vehicles and for sports activities. Canadians were to have free use of the nearby nineteen courts of the International Tennis Club and of some very fine swimming pools, besides sharing with Americans and British the giant stadium in which the Olympic Games were held in 1936.

True, the stadium was not in perfect repair. Bombs had pitted the track and infield. I sat in with an Army sports committee in the Canadian barracks one afternoon and heard a serious debate on the advisability of running the 440-yards dash in a forthcoming meet. Longer runs were off, due to bomb craters in the track. The 440-yard length was clear, but could the runners stop

~ MANITOBA CALLING ~



Canadians inspect
the wrecked
Hercules Fountain,
Berlin.

"A thunderbolt came
down from heaven
and its bolt crashed
through the air . . ."

—Death scene in
"The Labours of
Hercules."

Canadian Army Photo.

just beyond the finish line to avoid falling into a pit which could not be filled in time for the big day? This pit had been made by a bomb which had plunged through the track to an underground tunnel formerly used by the athletes to enter the arena. It was decided that although disappearance of the runners shortly after breasting the tape might amuse the spectators, such an addition to the sports programme was not provided for in the rules, so could not be permitted.

Thus, in the colossal stadium which had been the Nazi's pride; in which the banners of all nations had once mingled with the Swastika in a riot of colour; and in which the world's top athletes had contended—the running races were restricted this day to 220 yards, due to circumstances over which Mr. Hitler had no control!

Church Parades

The first Protestant church parade of Canadian occupation troops in Berlin was held in the Martin Luther Church near the barracks. The edifice was by no means beautiful, having an unpleasant arrangement of three pyramidal steeples on a square tower. Inside, the pews were painted battleship grey. There was a portable organ. The high narrow windows were out, much of the

plaster was stripped and there were other indications of war damage. Above the altar was a cross, about ten feet high, of white porcelain or translucent glass. Some 200 soldiers of the Argyle and Sutherland and Loyal Edmonton regiments were singing "Eternal Father Strong to Save" when I entered. The service was brief and when it concluded and I had watched the troops march away with their pipe band, I boarded an Army truck and raced round a couple of blocks to be present at the first Canadian Catholic parade, at "Kathause Kirche Salvator". There, a unit of the Fusiliers Mont Royal and numerous civilians packed the stucco building to the doors.

One could not help thinking of the circumstances which brought conquerors and the conquered together in community of worship on these occasions, adding yet more to the many mixed but unforgettable impressions of a sojourn in Berlin—impressions which when I left the battered city a few days later were still, as Kipling says, "changing pickets in my head" and causing me to ruminate on many things—the awful wastage of war, and the immense tasks of reconstruction, material, physical and spiritual, challenging the human family throughout the world.

Manitoba Memories - - 6

Pioneers at Play

By NELL MACVICAR

Pioneering in Red River, or Winnipeg as it is now called, was not all hard work in the late sixties and the seventies. It was just a small settlement with Fort Garry as the centre of interest.

Main Street was only a trail at first with, later, one plank as a side-walk; the mud was like glue, and candles or oil lamps were used. There was (with luck in the weather) one mail a week. There were no banks, no insurance offices, no lawyers, one policeman and NO TAXES. Blissful days!

Home-making and home-keeping were the chief interests. People made their own fun, and being a friendly lot of settlers, they apparently had plenty of it. One old timer in his 81st year, remembering those old days, wrote the following verse:

"Give me the good old days again,
When hearts were true and manners plain,
When boys were boys till fully grown,
And baby bells were never known;
When doctors' bills were light and few,
Lawyers had not much to do."

All sorts of clubs were formed: baseball, cricket and skating. The first skating carnival was held in 1875: a very grand affair. The military units had Literary Clubs but seem to have specified more in plays than in reading. They catered to that ever present creature, "the tired business man" and went in for melodrama and comedy. For instance, "The Child of Circumstance" or "The Long Lost Father", "Barney the

Baron" and "Pipkin's Rustic Retreat", sound as though they might be pretty hilarious, full of laughs and thrills that packed the halls with settlers ready for both.

New Year's was the greatest day of all. Festivities lasted all day and well into the following morning. The twenty-fourth of May, the Queen's birthday, was the big sports day. People gathered from all points, Portage la Prairie, Lake Winnipeg and as far as Pembina. Horse racing was the big excitement. Descriptions of some of the races are really quite thrilling and the men were proud of their racers. The track was usually from Fort Garry down what is now Main Street. What happened when it rained, the old records do not say. The place must have been a quagmire.

The first large ball was given in Winnipeg by the Ontario and Quebec Rifle Regiments. It was held in a large hall owned by Andrew McDermott at the foot of Post Office Street, now known as Lombard Street. There were three hundred invitations issued and practically that many attended. All the beauty and fashion of Winnipeg danced until daylight. Men so far out-numbered the women that the latter were kept on their feet continuously. Dancing for them was something of an endurance test. A very old programme printed in the press of those days shows thirty-two dances: schottisches, lancers, cotillions and strathspeys, for which a military band furnished the music. For the Red River Jig, fiddlers were provided.

"Nothing to Wear"

Clothes were so difficult to get that women were sometimes hard put to it for something to wear in the evening. Shoes were the worst problem and it was not an uncommon sight to see men and women in evening dress, wearing mocassins. Dresses had to be ordered from England and took a year to arrive in the far West. Women sent their



Manitoba's First Legislature.

The A. G. Bannatyne house, on Main Street,
Winnipeg—1871-73.

~ MANITOBA CALLING ~

Radio Appeal



Always active in promoting good causes, The Happy Gang helped again in the National Clothing Collection. Here, Toronto's Mayor Robert A. Saunders is making a network appeal in The Happy Gang programme, with Bert Pearl (left) looking on. The Happy Gang, now on summer vacation, will return to the air September 2nd.

exact measurements, colour of hair and complexion; then trusted to luck that the colour and style of dress would be suitable when received.

The high light of social life in Winnipeg was reached during the visit of the Governor-General Lord Dufferin, and Lady Dufferin. All sorts of gaities took place. The Lieutenant-Governor and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, gave a ball at Government House. It was apparently a huge success. In her diary, Lady Dufferin tells of how well it went off, and that the women were all so well dressed; the dancing just as in Ottawa or London.

The opening of the first local Legis-

lature, held in March, 1871, was quite a brilliant social function. It was held in a building on Main Street built by A. G. Bannatyne. The interior for this occasion was handsomely decorated. The Lieut.-Governor had a guard of 100 men of the Ontario Rifles, all in court uniforms. The ladies turned out in their best finery and the squaws followed their example. They appeared in their finest regalia: Hudson's Bay blankets, feathers, beads and paint. It must have been a colourful sight worth seeing.

Altogether the early pioneers didn't fare so badly for amusement and excitement.



The Cadets, singing a high note



Helen Woods, new songstress in the cast



Fran Allison "Aunt Fanny"



Genial
Don McNeill,
Master of Ceremonies

Fun with show cards

Breakfast

Spons
rollick
Saturd
one on
situati
our p
songst

Don paints some eggs while Helen looks on

Ed. Ballantine, Band Leader





songstress
1st



Fran Allison in her
"Aunt Fanny" outfit



Jack Owens, Don and Aunt Fanny

Breakfast Club

Sponsored in Canada by Swift Canadian Company, Don McNeill's rollicking morning show is carried by CKY each week-day except Saturday between 8:15 and 8:45 a.m. Apart from the music and one or two features, the show is unhearsed, so unexpected situations frequently add to the general enjoyment. Missing from our photographs is attractive Nancy Martin, Breakfast Club songstress, who alternates week-about with Liene Woods.

monies

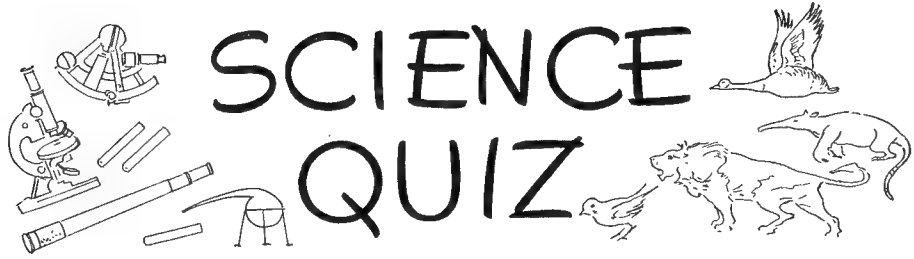
1930
on

Ed. Ballantine,
Band Leader

Sam Cowling, chief heckler
of the Club

Jack Owens, the
Crucising Crooner





By L. T. S. NORRIS-ELYE, Director, Manitoba Museum.

7. GUNS, ETC.--Ballistics (Science of Projectiles)

Q. 1.—What was the origin of gun-powder?

A. As it cannot be pinned down to the credit of any one man, it is not considered proper to call it an invention but rather a gradual development following the ability to make nearly pure saltpetre. Both Berthold Schwartz, a German monk and Friar Roger Bacon have been named as inventors, but evidence is lacking. Gun-powder was certainly used in England with cannon in 1344 and guns were made in Florence in 1326.

Q. 2. When were firearms first known to have been used?

A. They were first used in warfare in the 14th century, hand guns having come into practical use in 1446. These were iron or brass tubes with a touch-hole and straight stock held under the arm-pit and the barrel on a prop. At first, the touch-hole was on top of the

barrel: later at the side, near a pan to hold the priming powder. Ignition was from a smouldering piece of cotton or hemp boiled in saltpetre.

Q. 3. What was the next great improvement?

A. The matchlock of about 1485 with a cock to hold a match, brought down on the priming pan by a trigger. This type is still used by many orientals. From this, the arquebus developed and required no barrel rest.

Q. 4. When was the wheel-lock invented and what was it?

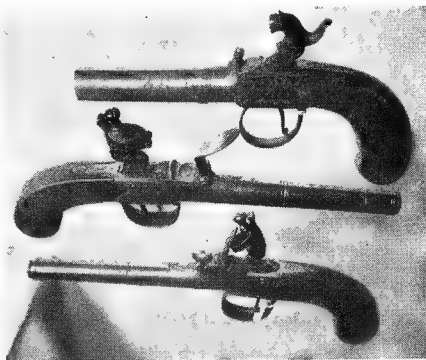
A. Invented in 1517 and was still in use in England until the reign of Charles II. The action consisted of a grooved steel wheel protruding into the priming pan and connected with a strong spring which had to be wound up with a key. The cock (hammer), regulated by another spring, was fitted with a piece of iron pyrite. To shoot, the cock was let down on the pan, the pyrite resting on the wheel. On pressing the trigger, the wheel revolved rapidly, emitting sparks and igniting the powder in the pan.

Q. 5. What was the musket?

A. The first type was invented in 1540 and was called a "snapcatch". It was a heavy arm of 10 gauge, first as a matchlock and later as a flintlock by substituting flint for pyrite that struck a piece of furrowed steel near the pan.

Q. 6. What followed the "Snapcatch"?

A. The modern flintlock came in about 1635, differing chiefly from the snapcatch in having the cover of the pan forming part of the furrowed steel struck by the flint. Later on the powder



Two flintlocks and a percussion-cap pistol

~ MANITOBA CALLING ~

MEET "PEGGY" OF "PEPPER YOUNG'S FAMILY"



Betty Wragge

Here she is — the charming "Peggy" of the Procter and Gamble serial "Pepper Young's Family". Since the commencement of the series, Betty has been playing the role to perfection—a matter of more than ten years.

was forced through the touch-hole into the pan when loading instead of being separately primed from a flask. Their finest development came with the famous "Brown Bess" and great fowling pieces of Joseph Manton of the 19th century.

Q. 7. When did the percussion cap come into use?

A. Though invented in 1807, it did not come into general use for some thirty years. The first caps were of steel but copper dates from 1816 when, at last, failures from misfires were almost eliminated. In 1839, the military flintlock was altered to percussion cap in Britain.

Q. 8. How did rifles originate?

A. Rifling was invented about 1520 by Kollner of Vienna or by Kotter of Nuremberg. Rifles were occasionally used in war in the 17th and 18th cen-

TENOR STAR OF "THE ALBUM OF FAMILIAR MUSIC"



Donald Dame

Donald Dame is, of course, the young singer of the famous Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, who joined "The Album of Familiar Music" in the absence of Frank Munn.

Dame, who made his debut with the Metropolitan in December, 1943, later completed a successful coast-to-coast concert tour, during which he sang with five symphony orchestras, in addition to many solo appearances. His radio work has included guest performances on programmes of all the major broadcasting chains.

turies. Their value was not widely recognized until the British used them in the American war of Independence. In 1851 the Miniè pattern rifle was introduced into the British army and was used in the Crimean war. In 1855, the Enfield rifle came in, followed by the general adoption of the breach-loader in 1867. By 1866, France had the bolt-action Chassepot. The Martini-Henry, with its falling block action, was adopted by the British in 1871. The first repeating rifles were the American Winchester of 1865.

Canada's

Alan Young



Comedian Going Places

Canadian radio listeners are following with unabated interest the career of Alan Young, the brilliant comedian who before his capture by American broadcasting and motion picture interests was a favourite headliner on the CBC network. Some months ago he was voted by readers of a popular movie publication as "The Most Promising Star of Tomorrow". With plenty of talent, good looks, and lots of personality, Alan Young is already fulfilling predictions.

(1) Without the usual interference of his No. 1 rival haughty "Hubert Updike III", Alan Young manages to claim the undivided attention of girl friend "Betty" (Jean Gillespie) during a rehearsal of the Alan Young Show", now heard on Fridays over CBC—CKX, at 8.00 p.m.

(2) It takes more than a camera and a flash gun to make a good press photographer. Getting picture scoops for some newspaper was one of Young's secret ambitions, but after expeditions like the one shown Young decided he was just a bad negative.

(3) H—m—m tonsils, no doubt. Alan always had a secret ambition to be a medico. He even tried it, as the picture indicates, but somewhere along the line Alan forgot to read the paragraph that tells where to put the stethoscope. Well, everyone makes mistakes.

(4) Last in line at the local florist's to get some flowers for his girl friend Betty, Alan Young procures the last flowers. This slightly wilted present reflects his chances with his lady love.



PUBLIC SERVICE

"We of the programme division do not operate from ivory towers. We are in continuous contact with almost every organization and movement that plays a vital part in Canadian life. . . ."

—E. L. Bushnell, Director General of Programmes, CBC, before the Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting..

AT BRANDON FAIR



(Standing) Eric Davies, CKX Programme Director, and Equipment Supervisor Claude Snider. (Kneeling) Ron Deacon, Pete Whittall and Dick Halhed of CBC Farm Broadcast.



BETH LOCKERBIE GOES EAST

Recently added to the talent trek towards Toronto was Beth Lockerbie, accomplished radio actress, announcer and recitalist. Beth will be contributing to many programmes emanating from the east and will also be teaching in a well-known academy of dramatic arts, for which she is well qualified by natural ability, training and experience. A native of Regina, Miss Lockerbie came to Winnipeg seven years ago, following graduation from Emerson College, Boston, and radio work in Calgary.

MANITOBA CALLING

PROGRAMMES CKX Brandon

1000 Watts—1150 Kilocycles

Letters following certain items are initials of days of the week on which the features are broadcast. Times, Central Daylight.

SUNDAY

- 10.30—Concert Album.
- 12.30—Canadian Party.
- 1.30—The Lutheran Hour.
- 2.00—CBS Symphony Orchestra.
- 5.00—Music for Sunday.
- 8.00—Meet Corliss Archer.
- 9.00—Art Hallman Presents.
- 9.30—Latin American Serenade.
- 10.00—CBC News (Daily).

MONDAY

- 7.30—News (Daily).
- 8.00—Musical Clock (MTWTFS)
- 8.30—News (Daily).
- 9.45—Morning Devotions (MTWTFS).
- 11.00—BBC News (MTWTFS).
- 2.30—Music of Manhattan (MWF).
- 6.00—News.
- 6.10—In the Spotlight (MTWTF).
- 7.00—Mart Kenney.
- 8.00—I Deal in Crime.
- 9.00—Contented Hour.
- 11.00—Summer Fallow.

TUESDAY

- 11.00—BBC News (MTWTF).
- 1.00—Rural Rhythm (Daily).
- 1.25—Livestock Review.
- 1.30—CBC Farm Broadcast (MTWTF).
- 2.00—CBC News (MTWTF).
- 7.30—Theatre of Romance.
- 8.00—Symphony Concert.
- 9.00—The Man Called "X".
- 9.30—Treasure Trail.
- 10.15—Brandon Artists' Series.

WEDNESDAY

- 6.30—Ellery Queen.
- 7.00—Jack Carson.
- 7.45—Kona-Kani Serenaders.
- 9.30—Clary's Gazette.
- 10.30—Invitation to Music.

THURSDAY

- 12.45—B.U.P. News (Daily).
- 8.00—Dick Haymes Show.
- 9.30—Rudy Vallee.
- 10.15—Brandon Artists.
- 10.30—Foster Hewitt Reporting.

FRIDAY

- 6.30—Hawaiian Harmony.
- 7.00—CBC Concert Hour.
- 8.00—Alan Young.
- 8.30—Sweet Cap Summer Show.
- 9.00—Gillette Fights.
- 10.30—Pacific Time.

SATURDAY

- 10.30—Concert Hall of the Air.
- 11.15—Melodies for Juniors.
- 2.00—Swing Matinee.
- 3.00—Duke Ellington Entertains.
- 6.30—Sports College.
- 7.00—Twenty Questions.
- 8.00—National Barn Dance.
- 10.30—Art Hallman's Orchestra.

Try This, Jitterbugs!



The step that "National Barn Dance" stars Lulu Belle and Scotty are executing for Arkie the Arkansas Woodchopper is known as the Do-Se-Do, or the Back-to-Back, of the repopularized square dance.

Today square dance calling is an art and a field for research of almost scientific intensity, according to Arkie the Arkansas Woodchopper of NBC's "National Barn Dance" (Saturdays, 8.00 p.m.). He is seconded by Lulu Belle and Scotty, who learned square dancing in the hills of North Carolina.

In the old days, all callers limited themselves to five standard square dances, calling them alike. But now the radio audiences demand variety and they are more critical listeners than folks swinging out in a barn. So Arkie works constantly at home with a rhyming dictionary handy and his fiddle nearby, planning new variations of old calls and making up new ones to fit tunes that weren't originally intended for square dancing.

National Barn Dance—CKX—Saturdays, at 8.00 p.m.

"Life Can Be Beautiful"

**Alice Reinheart plays
Chichi Conrad**

Alice Reinheart, the petite and pretty star of "Life Can Be Beautiful", began her career as a piano prodigy, making her professional debut at the age of eight. Years later, while taking a journalism course at the University of California, she became interested in writing for the stage and subsequently in acting.

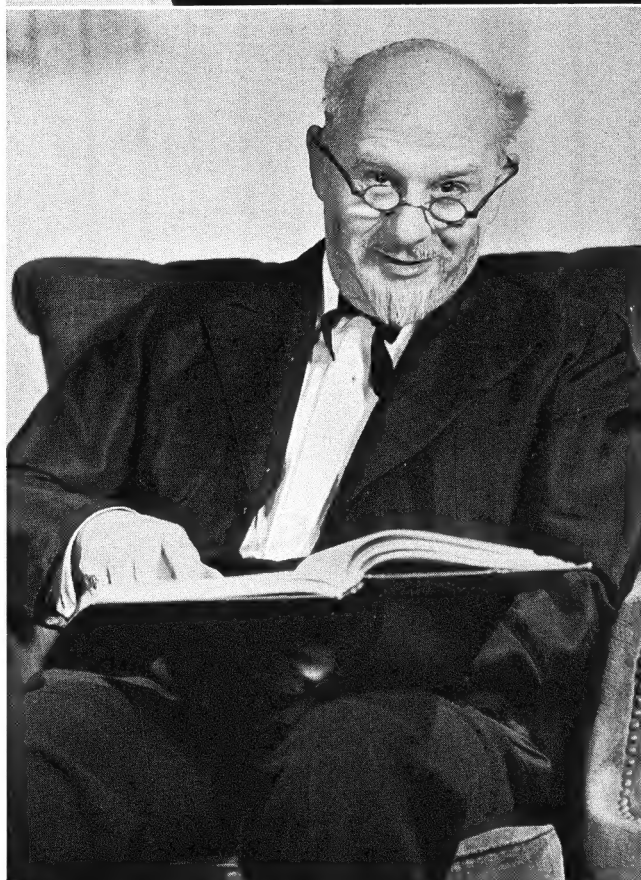
Alice made her radio debut in 1931 and has been heard on most of the leading network shows. Her radio role as Chichi Conrad in Papa David's bookshop reflects her own life, for her library is the most important part of her home.

**Ralph Locke . . .
"Papa David Solomon"**

Ralph Locke, known to millions of radio listeners for his sympathetic portrayal of "Papa David", was destined for the arts by heredity and environment.

Since his radio debut, Ralph has appeared with Fannie Brice and has had roles in "Gang Busters" and numerous other shows. His most famous characterization, however, is in "Life Can Be Beautiful". He is an expert swimmer, as well as a good sailor and fisherman. He has six medals in recognition of his distinguished life-saving services.

**CKY—Mondays through
Fridays—3.00 p.m.**



MANITOBA CALLING

PROGRAMMES

15000 Watts

CKY WINNIPEG

990 Kilocycles

(All times Central Daylight)

*Radio programmes are subject to change without notice. The following items are listed as a guide to some of the most popular features. For more details see Winnipeg daily newspapers. Daily programmes are shown in heavy type. Those marked * run on weekdays. Those marked † are on weekdays except Saturdays.*

SUNDAY

9.00—CBC News—CBC.
9.45—Harmony Harbour—CBC.
10.00—Neighbourly News—CBC.
10.15—Prairie Gardener—CBC.
11.30—Today's Concert—CBC.
12.25—News.
12.30—Canadian Party—CBC.
1.00—CBC News—CBC.
1.30—Religious Period—CBC.
3.00—Light Concert Music.
4.00—CBC News.
5.00—Silver Theatre—CBC—Int. Silver.
5.30—A Summer Tale—CBC.
5.45—BBC News.
6.30—CBC Star Time—CBC.
7.00—Sunday Song Service.
8.00—Once Upon a Time—CBC.
8.30—Album—CBC—Bayer Aspirin.
9.00—CBC News—CBC.
10.00—BBC News Reel—CBC.
11.30—Vesper Hour—CBC.
12.00—News, Time and Sign Off.

MONDAY

* 7.00—News.
* 7.05—990 Variety.
* 7.30—News.
* 8.00—CBC News—CBC.
* 8.05—990 Variety.
† 8.15—Breakfast Club—Swift's.
† 9.30—Jean Hinds—CBC.
† 10.00—Road of Life—CBC—P. & G.
† 10.15—Big Sister—CBC—P. & G.
† 10.45—Laura—CBC—Lever Bros.
11.00—BBC News—CBC.
† 11.15—Lucy Linton—CBC—Sunlight Soap.
† 11.30—Aunt Mary—Safeway Stores.
† 12.00—Musicology.
12.30—A Miss and a Male—CBC.
† 1.00—News and Messages.
† 1.30—CBC Farm Broadcast—CBC.
† 2.00—CKY Matinee.
† 3.00—Life Can Be Beautiful—CBC—Ivory.
† 3.15—Ma Perkins—CBC—Oxydol.
† 3.30—Pepper Young's Family—CBC—Camay.
† 4.45—Gospel Singer—Templeton's.
5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
* 6.00—News—CKY.
† 6.30—CBC News.
6.45—I Hear the Southland Singing.
8.00—Kiss and Make Up.
9.30—Music We Name.
10.00—Summer Fallow—CBC.
10.30—Hotel Pennsylvania Orchestra.
11.00—Music for You.

TUESDAY

12.30—Stars to Be—Whitehall Pharmacal.
5.00—Western Five—CBC.
6.45—Lum and Abner—Alka Seltzer.

7.00—Big Town—Sterling Products—CBC.
7.45—Higgins Octette—CBC.
8.30—The Fred Waring Show—CBC—Johnson's Wax.
9.30—Leicester Square—CBC.
10.00—"Bleak House"—CBC.
10.30—Winnipeg Strings.

WEDNESDAY

9.25—Voice of Inspiration.
12.30—A Miss and a Male—CBC.
5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
7.00—The M.T.S. Show—M.T.S.
8.00—The Geoffrey Waddington Show—CBC.
8.30—The Veteran's Show—CBC.
9.30—Classics for Today—CBC.
10.00—Political Broadcast—CBC.
10.15—Let's Play Charades—CBC.
10.30—Invitation to Music.
11.00—Sports Commentary—CBC.

THURSDAY

12.30—Stars to Be—Whitehall Pharmacal.
5.00—Western Five—CBC.
6.45—Lum and Abner—Alka Seltzer.
7.00—Radio Repertory—CBC.
8.00—Kraft Music Hall—CBC—Kraft Cheese.
8.30—The Concert Hall—CBC.
9.30—Eventide—CBC.
11.00—Choral Programme.

FRIDAY

12.30—A Miss and a Male—CBC.
5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
6.45—The Old Corral—Soudack's.
7.00—CBC Concert Hour—CBC.
8.00—Gypsy Crossroads—CBC.
8.30—Waltz Time—CBC—Sterling Products.
10.30—Pacific Time—CBC.
11.00—George Kent and Two Pianos—CBC.

SATURDAY

9.45—Morning Devotions—CBC.
10.00—CBC News—CBC.
11.30—M.T.S. Show—M.T.S.
12.00—Music Hall Variety.
2.00—CBC News—CBC.
2.30—Let's Laugh and Get Acquainted—CBC.
6.30—British Variety Show.
7.30—Famous Jury Trials—CBC.
8.00—La Plaza—CBC.
9.30—Hayloft Hoedown—CBC.
10.00—Red River Barn Dance—H. B. Co.
10.30—The Group of Seven—CBC.
11.00—Hawaiian Hospitality—CBC.
11.30—Three Suns Trio—CBC.



Near Minnedosa

Can. Pacific Railway Photo.



"Inland Seas of Yellow Grain"

Can. Pacific Railway Photo.